With Compliments
The Globe.
TORONTO. CANADA

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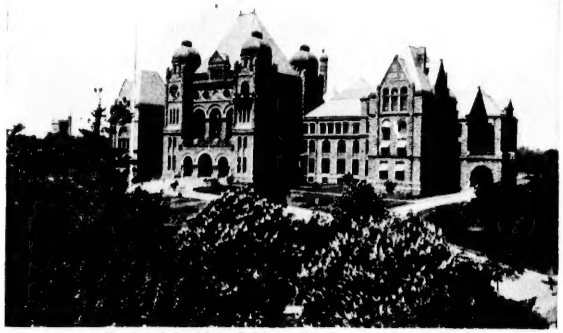
The Saturday Illustrated
Department
of
The Globe

Gov. Simcoe's Council House a Hundred Years Ago.

Canada of Yesterday and of To-Day.

"The years do not leave us and find us the same."—Meredith.

AT THE CLOSE of another of those epochs of time that mark its flight, it would be an interesting and pleasing task to note the many changes which have taken place during this century. The purpose of this little booklet, however, is not to deal with so wide a field, but to direct the minds of those into whose hands it may fall toward this—our country—which is probably attracting more attention at the present time, as a land of promise, than any other part of the world. At the beginning of this century very little was known about Canada, and the outside world gained their knowledge of it through the flights of fancy of the story writers and artists who unconsciously created an impression that it was a land of almost perpetual winter—one immense wilderness inhabited by Indians and wolves—that there were only a handful of white people scattered along the frontier, and that they were clothed summer and winter in furs. This undoubtedly retarded its progress for a time. Happily other influences have been at work for the last decade or more, and this erroneous idea is fast being eliminated. To those who want more knowledge of its vast wealth of forest, field and mine, this brochure, with its few facts and photographs of scenes from here, there and anywhere, will be of interest. The pictures reproduced were not selected specially for this purpose, but were simply those at hand, and it is not too much to say that thousands of others of a more pretentious character or greater value could have been secured, but these will suffice to give an idea of the enterprise of its people as corporate bodies or private citizens, to show the substantial character of the centres of population and those other features that are accepted as the evidence of expansion and increasing prosperity in any country; and to those who have laid this broad foundation, believing in its future as an important part of the Empire, this booklet is respectfully dedicated.



The Ontario Legislative Buildings—The Council House of To-day.

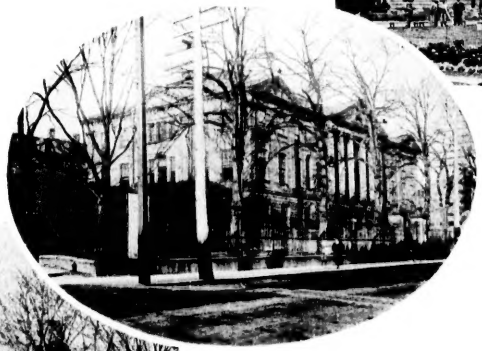
The Dominion.

THE VASTNESS OF HER TERRITORY, GREAT UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF THE FOREST, MINE AND FARM, WAITING FOR THE CAPITALIST AND THE LABORER, THE STABILITY OF HER PROGRESS DEPICTED BY ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA comprises all that portion of the continent of North America north of the United States, except Alaska and Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. Canada is entirely self-governing and self-maintaining and is not called upon to pay any taxes whatever to the Mother Country, its connection with Great Britain being almost wholly a matter of loyalty and affection. The area of Canada figures up to 3,456,000 square miles, which is almost 500,000 square miles more than the total area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and not far short of being equal to the area of all Europe. About 150,000 square miles of this area is taken up by lakes and rivers, providing magnificent waterways for the manufacturer; when all the necessary allowances have been made there still remains in Canada an immense area with soil fertile enough and climate favorable enough for all the purposes of a highly civilized population. As a prominent American journalist, who recently made a trip through Western Canada, says:

"The members of the American Press Association made the

Prince Edward Island.



Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

acquaintance of the Canadians of the Northwest and learned something of the vast extent of their territory and of its great resources, which are destined to make it our most formidable commercial competitor in the world's markets for the sale of agricultural products. We learned that the Northwest Territory of Canada, instead of being a barren waste, as taught by geographies of a quarter of a century ago, is capable of sustaining an empire of 50,000,000 of people."

Quebec

Over 900,000 square miles of the Dominion of Canada are already occupied, and of the occupied area fully one-half has been "improved." The older Provinces Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are, acre for acre, as suitable for agricultural pursuits as is the land in any other portion of the known world. Manitoba, the Prairie Province, is almost one vast wheat field, with its productivity unequalled anywhere. The No. 1 hard wheat grown there is unsurpased; the average yield per acre is very high, being anywhere from 18 to 40 bushels, and even higher yields are very frequently known. It generally brings from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than the wheat grown in the more southern latitudes, on account of its quality. British Columbia is a land of almost infinite possibilities, not only because of its mineral and timber resources, but also because of its capabilities for agriculture and fruit growing. The Territories are so vast in area that no general description of them is possible, but it may be said that the great wheat valley of the Saskatche-

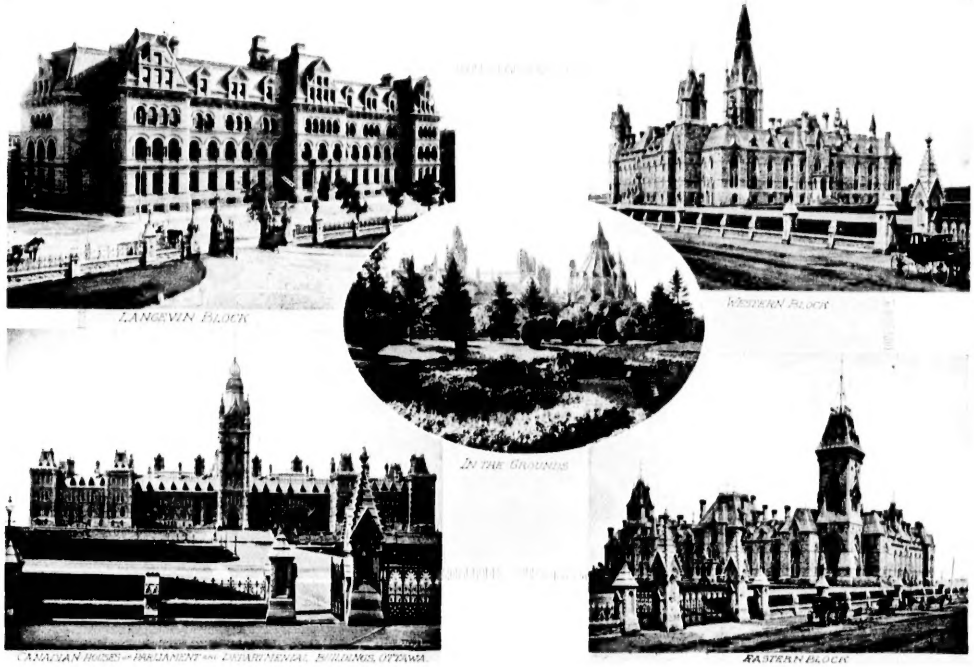
Manitoba

wan, the sheltered grazing country of Alberta, and the great plains of the Peace River Valley in Athabasca are regions adapted in soil and climate to sustain a hardy and vigorous people. Within the past few years there has been a wonderful immigration into the Territories as well as into British Columbia and Manitoba. As railways are projected and constructed, the settlement is crowding to the front. Many of these settlers have formerly been residents of the American Union, while a large number have come direct from Europe, and the universal testimony is that the climate is most enjoyable, and that their prospect for making comfortable homes for themselves are beyond any question. Many who are now taking up the free homestead lands of Western Canada are ex-Canadians—Canadians who have resided for some time in the United States—who are now learning of the great wealth of their native land, and are returning to enjoy their heritage.

The administrative system established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a federal union, having a general or central government controlling matters essential to the general development, the permanency, and the unity of the whole Dominion; and a number of Local or Provincial Governments, having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction; while each government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions. Representatives to these governments are elected by the people, the House of Commons, or Federal Government, now consisting of 213 members; the number of representatives in the Local or Provincial Governments varying according to the size of the Province. Purely local affairs appertaining to the county divisions are looked after by councils elected for that purpose, and each village, town and city has its own municipal government; the whole system, from the smallest village council to the Federal Government, being based on the principle of government by the people.

The illustrations on these pages give a good idea of the substantial character of the several Provincial and Federal Legislative buildings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

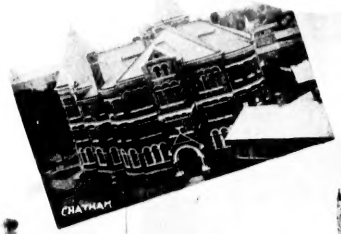


THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

The Growing Time.

AS SHOWN BY THE PUBLIC RECORDS, TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS, BANK STATEMENTS, AND THE STABILITY OF ITS GROWTH PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED BY VIEWS OF STREETS AND CIVIC BUILDINGS SELECTED FROM HERE, THERE, AND ANYWHERE.

FEW COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD have made more material progress during the last decade than has Canada. To such an extent is this true that these last few years have been aptly styled "Canada's Growing Time." No better evidence can be offered than the public records; from them the following interesting items have been gleaned, and to those who want to get a correct idea of how Canada is prospering they will prove of value. For purposes of comparison certain years since Confederation only will be taken, say 1868, 1878, 1888, and 1897 and 1898, and looking at the imports for those years in 1868, they amounted to $73,459,644; in 1878, $93,081,787; in 1888, $110,-



894,630; in 1897, $119,218,609; in 1898, $140,323,053; an increase of nearly double in the thirty years, and 27⅓ per cent. of an increase over that of 1895. Turning to the exports we find even a better showing than this—in 1868 the total exports were $57,567,888; in 1878, $79,323,667; in 1888, $90,303,000; in 1897, $137,950,253; in 1898, $164,152,683—an increase in thirty years of nearly three times, and 45 1-7 per cent. over that of 1895. The balance of trade in 1868 was $15,891,756 against Canada; in 1878 it was $23,452,569 against; in 1888 it was $20,991,630 against, while in 1897 it was $13,731,644 in favor of Canada, and in 1898 this increased to $23,829,630, an increase of over 100 per cent. over that of 1895, the first year since Confederation, excepting 1880, that the balance of trade was in favor of Canada. Looking at the shipping, the tonnage employed is nearly twice as much as it was in 1868, and 25 per cent. more than four years ago. In the coasting trade the returns show that there is more than three times as much employed as in 1878, and nearly 25 per cent. more than four years ago. The growth of the railway system in Canada has been marvellous; in 1898 there was 16,718 miles in operation, against 2,278 miles in 1868, and the amount

Fredericton

Halifax

Victoria

of freight carried has kept pace, and is an excellent barometer of the growth of the wealth of the country. In 1876, the first year that returns were kept, there was 6,331,757 tons carried; in 1898 there was 28,785,903 tons, which was a third more than in 1895. Looking at the life insurance statistics they show that there was ten times as much carried in 1898 ($308,517,074) as there was in 1879 ($35,680,082), and there has been an increase of over 20 per cent. in the last four years. In fire insurance the increase has been nearly six times; the amount carried in 1898 being $895,382,846. Coming to the more tangible evidence of the wealth of individual citizens, the statements of the chartered banks show that in 1868 the deposits were $33,317,879; in 1878, $65,060,326; in 1888, $112,860,609; in 1897, $201,141,088; in 1898, $227,063,343; a seven-fold increase in the thirty

VIEWS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

FREDERICTON

YARMOUTH

CHARLOTTETOWN

years, and about 33 per cent. over that of 1894. With the savings banks the showing is better still; in 1868 there was $4,360,092 on deposit; in 1898 there was $65,593,219; a fifteen-fold increase in the thirty years, and over 20 per cent. in the last four years. This is certainly convincing evidence of the rapid development of the country. Under ordinary circumstances nothing more would

need to be said; but as this booklet may, and very likely will, fall into the hands of those who are looking for safe investment for their capital, or perhaps a home or a new field in which to extend their business, a few words about the cause of these strides may prove even more convincing than an array of figures. Take mining as an instance. The attention of the world is being drawn more and more to Canada as a mining country. Apart from the precious metals, there is a wealth of other metallic and non-metallic substances the mining of which gives employment to numbers of our people and affords remunerative avenues for the employment of capital. That there has been a very great development of these mineral resources will appear from the tables issued by the Geological Survey, giving the mineral production of Canada for some years back. The total values of mineral production from 1890 to 1898 were:

1890	$10,703,353
1897	28,001,430
1898	37,757,197

In 1898 there is an increase of over 32 per cent. as compared with 1897. Whilst the large increases of late years have, of course, been partly due to the discovery and working of the rich gold placers of the Yukon, other important mineral industries have also contributed to them and there is every reason to expect a continued rapid growth in many of them for some years to come. And so it is in every other branch from one end of the Dominion to the other our industries never displayed greater vitality, confidence and hopefulness than now. Everywhere men are busy. Factories are working to the limit of their capacity, and many of them are increasing their capacity or have already done so. Employers are looking for men, not men for employers. There is confidence in Canadian enterprises. Previously there was a great deal of talk about resources, but

Halifax

Winnipeg

Vancouver

very little investment. This condition has been reversed. Those natural endowments of which men wrote and perorated, but in which they never put any money, have at length become practical and tangible material which labor is transmuting into gold. In Cape Breton an immense iron and steel industry is being rapidly organized. At the other extremity of the Dominion Canadian capital is developing the choicest mineral areas of British Columbia. About midway between it is doing the same for New Ontario. At several points in older Ontario blast furnaces are in operation, or are being prepared to be put in operation. The immense deposits of iron ore which formerly seemed to mock us by their apparent inutility are about to be opened up by railways and to take their place as that solid and firm-set basis of industry which they have been found to be in other ands. This quickening of the industrial pulse and

Victoria

expansion of trade is so observable everywhere that the Canadian Journal of Commerce of July 28th, in referring to the June bank statement, says: "Preliminary statements of imports and exports indicate a year of unprecedented foreign trade. The imports were $152,021,058, and exports $154,038,650, making a total of $306,104,768. Until a revised return is published an exact comparison cannot be made between the year just closed and 1897-98: but there is no doubt that the enormous expansion of foreign

Montreal

trade for last year is much larger than any on record. The total net expansion was $1,628,972, subject to correction when the official returns have been revised. The circulation last month increased from $37,012,914 to $39,097,708, thus sending the note issues to a higher point than ever before in June. The increase over same month 1897 is $6,731,000, showing the enlargement in last two years to have been $1,400,000 in excess of what occurred in the ten year period 1878-1898. The usual movement in the fall will send the circulation considerably above forty millions, a figure it has never yet reached. Credit balances remained much the same throughout last month. Deposits rose from $164,117,087 to $166,549,940, an increase of $2,432,853, which is one million more than the increase in June, 1898. In the last twelve months the deposits payable after notice have risen from $144,-

St. Ives

794,443 to $166,549,920, an addition of $21,800,897. Since June, 1897, those deposits have expanded to the extent of $46,865,500, and in the last ten years the increase has been $97,707,490. That is, in the last decade the deposits payable after notice in the banks of this Dominion have increased by $29,985,040 more than the total amount accumulated in the banks since banks were established in Canada. In June, 1872, the total deposits held by the banks payable after notice was $19,599,537, so that in the twenty-seven years since then the Canadian people have laid by funds on deposit

New Westminster

to extent of $146,050,403." These facts all lend weight to the contention that this is the beginning of better and greater things in Canada. The rapid increase in immigration, the filling up of the country with the most desirable classes of people, the safe foundation upon which our monetary system is laid, the conservative and firm principles observed by all our financial institutions, safeguard against an unnecessary spreading out or the reckless exploiting of our resources. As the latent advantages and partially known districts come under the vitalizing forces now at work, and which have began to make themselves felt in every artery of our national life, it is not too much to expect that this growing time will last for at least many years to come.

PARIS

DARTMOUTH

PORTAGE

Canada's Leading Newspaper.

FOR FIFTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE VAN OF EVERY FORWARD MOVEMENT—ITS IMPRESS HAS BEEN MADE ON THE PAGES OF CANADIAN HISTORY—THE MOST CAREFULLY READ NEWSPAPER IN THE DOMINION.

DURING THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS which have elapsed since the first copy of THE GLOBE was published the advancement of the best interests of Canada has been its aim, and every occasion that presented itself of bringing this country in its best aspects before the world has been taken advantage of. It was an earnest and consistent advocate of Confederation, and for the purchase and amalgamation of the Hudson Bay Territory no opportunity was allowed to slip in presenting the source of wealth which it is destined to be to the Dominion, and neither pains nor expense have been spared in portraying the advantages and the developed and undeveloped resources of the whole country by pen and picture in a way that has already brought good results and is destined to

British Office—222-25 Strand, W.C., London, England.

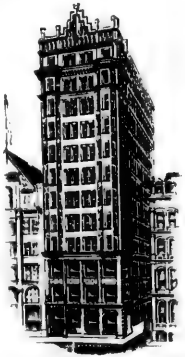
bring greater and better. On several occasions it has produced special editions which have been of incalculable benefit to Canada; notable among these might be mentioned the great Manitoba Harvest Edition, reaching considerably over 200,000; the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Edition, which ranked among the very best of the many excellent productions which commemorated that eventful occasion; the Rossland Mining Edition, and the editions descriptive of the cities, towns and country from the Atlantic to the Pacific which have appeared from time to time during the past ten or eleven years, while its Christmas and other holiday editions have assisted in educating and enlightening the world at large, and especially the people of the motherland, as to the great possibilities that Canada offers for the successful investment of their surplus wealth or as a land in which to make a home.

Montreal Office:
Canada Life Building,
Montreal.

As a result of the progressive and enterprising policy pursued by the management all these years, the position of THE GLOBE as one of the leading newspapers on the Continent is universally acknowledged by Canadian and American contemporaries.

In a recent issue The Fourth Estate of New York was pleased to refer to it as follows:—"The Globe, which is probably the best known of all the Canadian papers, has for a long time occupied a high place in the newspaper world. The whole management of the paper has been marked by progressiveness and enterprise, and its editorial opinions are widely quoted as representative of the most intelligent class of Canadians."

The reputation enjoyed by THE GLOBE after catering for 55 years to the best elements of the Canadian people gives it a position in Canadian journalism that makes it of the greatest value to the successful advertiser. There are thousands of homes in Canada which have taken it regularly since it started; there are thousands more which have had it for more than a quarter of a century, and it is kept on fyle by many of the leading financial and educational institutions. As an advertising medium it has no equal in the Dominion, and its constituency cannot be reached by any other medium. Many of the best advertisers have used THE GLOBE constantly for more than a third of a century, and those who have given it the most severe tests are its most liberal patrons to-day. They get results.



Chicago Office—Boyce Bld'g.

New York Office - Tribune Building.

Canada's Geographical Position.

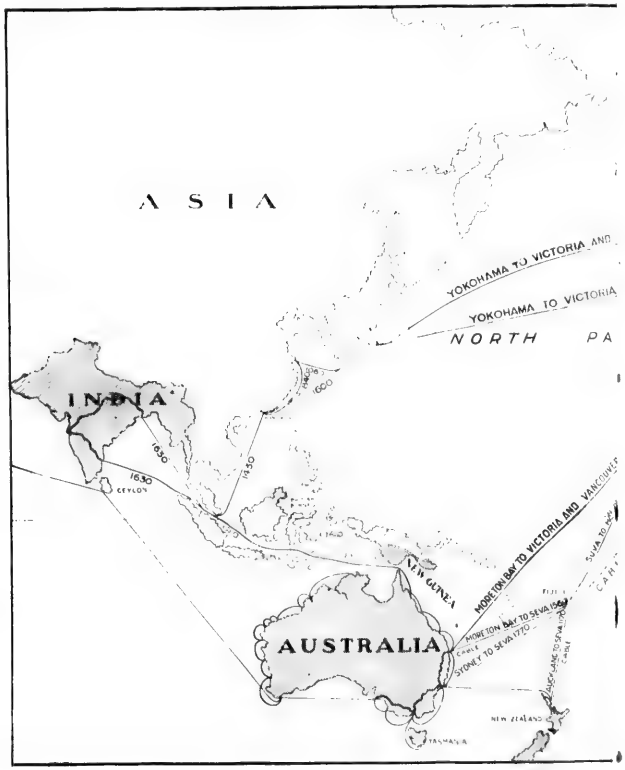
The accompanying map on Mercator's Projection will convey to the mind a more correct idea of Canada's exact geographical position in relation to the rest of the British Empire, and give a clearer conception of its size, in comparison with other countries, than would columns of statistics, no matter how cleverly they were prepared. This map is an outline reproduction of one prepared by those eminent scholars G. R. Parkin, M.A. and I. G. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., and which is accepted as one of the most authentic published.

The importance of Canada in the all-British route around the world, and an independent route in case anything should occur to the Suez Canal, will be apparent to even the most casual observer. The importance to be attached to this map, however, from the Imperial standpoint, is the fact that it clearly demonstrates that the shortest route across the Atlantic to Europe and across the Pacific to Japan and China are from Canadian ports, and must in time materially affect the carrying trade of the world.

The crossed lined sections are the portions of the world over which the Union Jack floats and comprise nearly a quarter of the habitable globe and shows Canada to be nearly one third of the British Empire.

DISTANCES.

From Liverpool to Halifax	2,475	miles.
" " New York	3,205	"
" " (through Canada via Vancouver) to Yokohama	9,994	"
" " via New York and San Francisco to Yokohama	10,911	"
" " via Suez Canal to Yokohama	11,280	"



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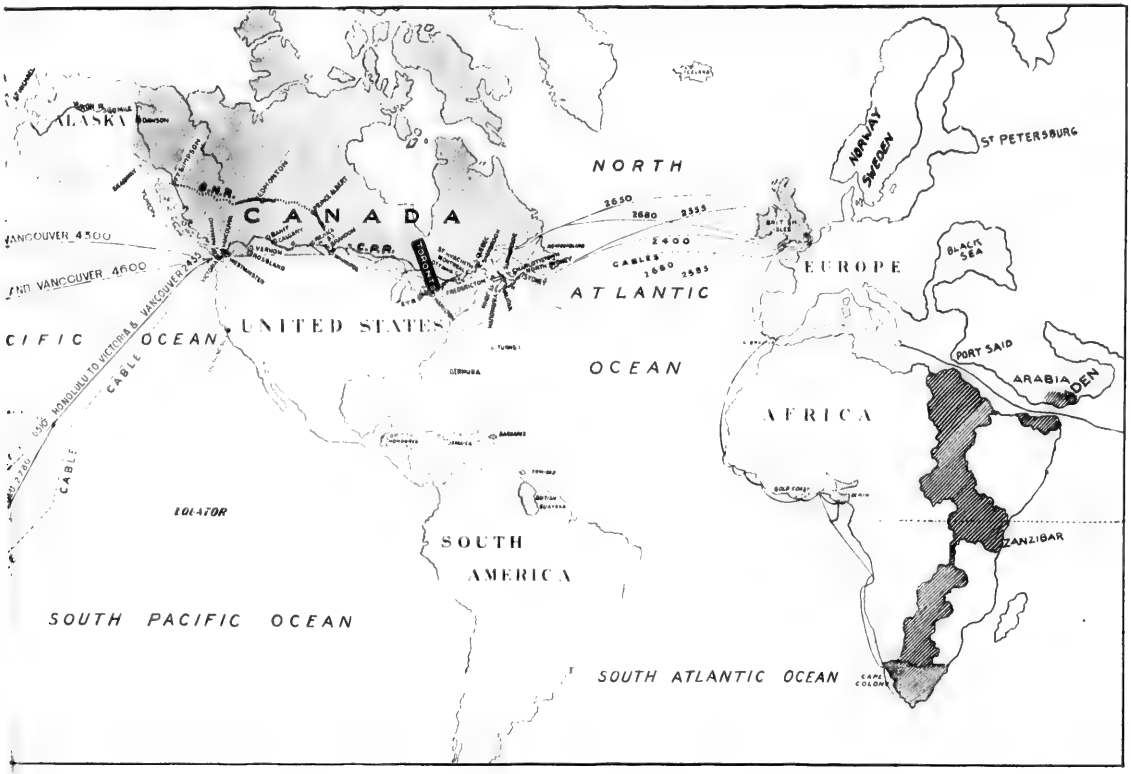
ALASKA
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NORTH
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OCEAN
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AFRICA
SOUTH
AMERICA
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORWAY
SWEDEN
ST PETERSBURG
BLACK SEA
PORT SAID
ARABIA
ADEN
ZANZIBAR
CAPE COLONY
EQUATOR
VANCOUVER 4500
VANCOUVER 4600
HONOLULU TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER 2455
CABLE
2650
2680
2355
2400
CABLES
2680
2585
C.P.R.
B.N.R.
DAWSON
EDMONTON
VERNON
ROSSLAND
WESTMINSTER
FREDERICTON
BERMUDA
JAMAICA
BARBADOS
GOLD COAST
BERLIN

More Canadian Trade.

THE RECOGNIZED MEANS BY WHICH YOU CAN GET IT—THE OPINION OF A FEW OF THE BEST ADVERTISERS—THEIR EXPERIENCE MAY BENEFIT YOU.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE enjoyed by THE GLOBE is the best evidence of its prosperity with the leading advertisers of the world. They recognize the fact that no other medium gives them access to so rich a constituency in Canada as it does, and the fact of their utilizing more space at the present time than ever before would indicate that they are getting RESULTS. Here is what a few of them say: The Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, one of the largest manufacturers of stoves, radiators, etc., say: "Gentlemen,—You are well aware that we have been quite extensive advertisers for the past half century, and among the mediums we have consistently and continuously used during that time THE GLOBE has taken a foremost rank. It goes without saying that we should not have continuously used The DAILY and WEEKLY GLOBE as a medium did not we consider that it catered to a large and widely scattered constituency which it is our desire to reach. To epitomize, we would say in a few words that we consider THE GLOBE one of the best advertising mediums in Canada." Mr. W. R. Milligan, Manager of the Corticelli Silk Co., says:—"We have been using the advertising columns of THE GLOBE since 1888, and have found same to be the best medium in the province. At different times we have 'keyed' our advertisements and have always had the best results from THE GLOBE." Humphreys Homœopathic Medicine Co. of New York, writes:—"We have always included THE GLOBE in our list for Canada, now some twenty years, as we have always known it to be one of the leading papers of the Dominion." James Pyle & Sons, New York (Pearline), say:—"We hold newspaper advertising to be the strong arm of success in making and holding a business similar to ours; hence, we have used THE GLOBE for such purpose continuously for years, deeming its circulation the largest in its field, and its constituency of the best." J. P. McConnell, Advt. Manager, The Slater Shoe, says:—" . . . If you wish to use this interview so as to state that 'we have received from one catalogue ad. in THE GLOBE more mail replies than from any other morning paper in Canada' you may do so, for it is a fact, to which I cheerfully subscribe." In Canada—more perhaps than in any other country in the world—the newer and

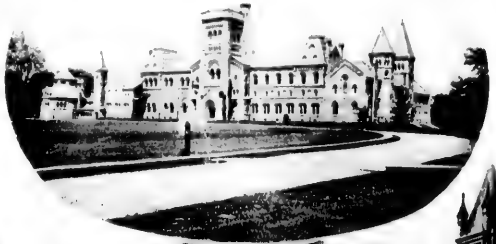
An exotic Lily Pond in one of Toronto's Public Parks.

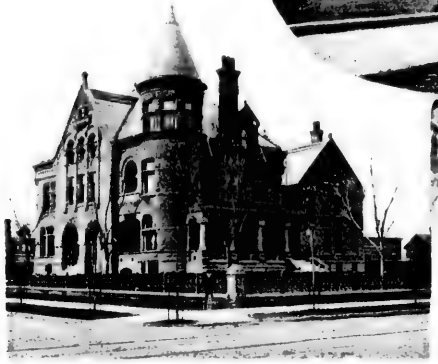
Japanese Lilies growing out of doors at Agassiz.

better method of doing business prevails. The producer and customer are being brought closer together, and advertising has brought about this most desirable change. The producer, to sell his goods, must talk direct to the people—as a man would to his neighbor—he must create the demand, and those who would share in this expansion of Canada's trade must utilize the natural and most effective means of reaching the people—the newspaper—the newspaper read by the people who are reaping the benefit of this growing time—and it is universally conceded by the best advertisers who are now in the field that THE GLOBE is the medium through which to reach the money-spending people of Canada.

When sending in a renewal of contract, The Pope Mfg. Co., of Hartford, Conn. (Columbia Bicycles), writes:—"We are well pleased with our advertising in THE GLOBE this year, and selected your publication because inquiry and observation led us to believe that THE GLOBE was one of the best advertising mediums in Canada."

S. C. Wells & Co., New York (Shiloh's Family Remedies), writes: "We consider THE GLOBE one of the best, if not the best, advertising medium in Canada. The fact that we have increased our contract the coming year over previous years would be an indication of what we think of the value of THE GLOBE as an advertising medium."





One of the Colleges
A Private Residence
Typical Office Building

IT IS SAID THAT CANADA HAS MORE SUBSTANTIAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS IN PROPORTION TO ITS POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Canada is Prospering.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE SPEECHES OF PROMINENT MEN, ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC., GIVE EVIDENCE OF IT.

THE HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, Ex-Minister of Finance and financial leader of Her Majesty's Opposition at Ottawa, in discussing the Budget Speech, said: "I am not going to cavil with a large part of the figures which were presented. I could not do that. They are taken from the public documents, which, happily, in our country are above

Port Hope

Rossland

reproach, and we accept them loyally from either side of the House as they are issued from the different departments.

That Canada's trade to-day is at the highest point that it ever was is a matter of pride to every Canadian; and may not a year pass after this when the figures shall not have climbed yet higher by millions; or, if it happens in the revolving cycles of depression and of progress, that these figures diminish, let it be that it shall be the result of world-wide causes rather than the result of mistakes in policy or in administration on the part of whatever may be the Government of the day." Mr. Elias Rogers,

BRANTFORD
LONDON
GUELPH
BRIDGEWATER
MONTREAL

ex-President of the Toronto Board of Trade, when addressing the annual meeting of that body, said :—" * * Turning to the always interesting subject of inter-Imperial foreign trade, the retrospect was no less agreeable. For the first time in the history of Canada the total imports and exports had exceeded $300,000,000 in value. * * How much of the prosperity now to be seen on every side is due to the increase of the export trade must remain a matter of opinion. It may be noticed in passing that until six years ago the exports of Canadian produce never exceeded one hundred millions, and that, as compared with a date so recent as 1896, the exports of 1898 show an increase of thirty-four and a half million dollars. At the annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, the retiring President, Mr. Charles F. Smith, spoke as follows :—" I think the time opportune to call your attention to this fact, for we are now in the enjoyment of prosperity such as this country has never known, and it is pretty evenly divided throughout Canada. Our population is steadily increasing, with a development in our agricultural and mining resources, to the importance of which we should be fully alive. Many of the towns on or near the lines of traffic are building elevators, deepening their harbors, or otherwise preparing to share in the profits of handling the produce that is moving eastward. Gentlemen, I believe that we cannot realize the valuable growth of the trade and traffic that must become our portion in the near future." If space would permit hundreds more of just such quotations could be given, but these will suffice. Canada's prosperity is so apparent on every hand that it could not be hidden even if it were desirable to do so, but it is not—the world is asked in to share it.

Midnight Scene at Dawson Waiting for the Steamer

Calgary

Ranching Scene in Alberta

Motive Power.

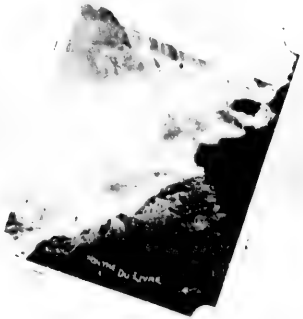
"No pent-up Utica contracts your power,
but the whole boundless continent is yours."—Sewall.

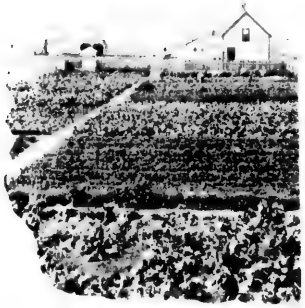
IN THESE DAYS when electricity has come under the controlling influence of man and can be utilized for almost every purpose, the question of cheap power to generate it becomes of prime consequence. Nature has been so bountiful to Canada in the distribution of the many mighty waterfalls which the formation of the country has brought into existence, that it will be only a short time until cheap motive power will be another of the material influences which will attract capitalists to the Canadian field and make the development of her many latent resources a much easier task than it is now. The power available along the new Welland Canal, now running to waste, could be developed with the consent of the Government to almost equal that of Niagara itself. The new canals along the St. Lawrence have created thousands of horse-power

AT CHICOUTIMI

RENFREW

KA-KA-BE FALLS





In the Northwest Territories

In the Midlands of Ontario

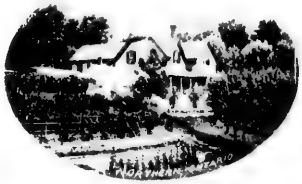
Down by the Sea

which can be harnessed up at any time. Then there is the mighty power at Sault Ste. Marie, the many falls on the Ottawa, the Gatineau, the Du Livre, the St. Maurice, the Saguenay, the Winnipeg, the Fraser, and the hundreds of other smaller streams, all waiting to have their energy, which has been running to waste all these past years, brought into active service. Science along the line of transmitting power is developing so rapidly, and water-power being the basis as the motive power to be employed, the value of this gift of nature to Canada is beyond comprehension. The convenience of many of these powers to the established centres of trade make them all the more valuable, as they can be utilized by those industries already established, as well as enable the new ones, which are to come, to locate where the best shipping facilities can be had.

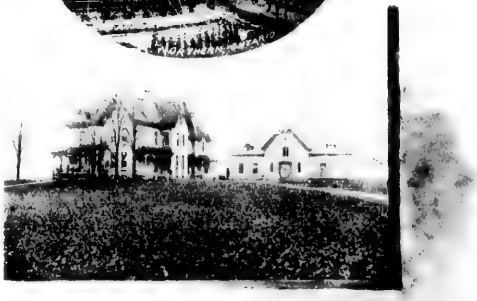
The Farm.

"The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land." – Emerson

CANADA is, and probably ever will be, chiefly an agricultural community, though as the mineral resources of the country are more fully developed there is little doubt that these, and their resultant industries, will greatly increase in value. But the farmer is to-day the backbone of the country, and whatever benefits him and improves the conditions under which he pursues his calling must necessarily be an improvement in the condition of the country as a whole. The special efforts put forward by the Dominion Government to open up foreign markets for the products of the Canadian stockyard, field and orchard have been eminently successful. Wheat, of course, is Canada's staple agricultural product. As the wheat harvest is, so is the year graded, as good, bad or indifferent. While more or less wheat is cultivated in all the Provinces, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are the



In Northern Ontario



In the Ottawa Valley

In Northern Manitoba

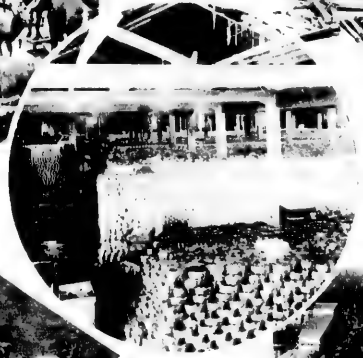
In Southern Manitoba

great wheat-producing sections of the Dominion, and when the country is reasonably well filled up, and the population co amensurate with the area of the country, this vast section will be the premier wheat-producing territory of the world. The industries both of butter and cheesemaking are largely carried on in Canada, and the exports of both products are very considerable. The export of Canadian cheese to the United Kingdom has largely increased within the last few years. In 1867 this export was only 1,577,027 pounds, and in 1896 it was 164,410,940 pounds, valued at $13,924,672. The total export of Canadian cheese to all countries in 1896 was 164,699,123 pounds, valued at $13,956,571, thus leading all cheese-exporting countries in the value of this export.

Near the large towns market gardening is profitably carried on. A comparatively small capital is necessary, and with industry and perseverance, backed by experience, a good income is assured.

The illustrations of the several farm houses on these pages convey an excellent idea of the comfort enjoyed by the great majority of the farmers throughout the country. The illustrations of the several market scenes are typical of what may be seen in nearly every town, excepting that of Smith's Falls, which is an annual occurrence, in addition to their regular bi-weekly market, and is a good in-indication of the attention being paid to the raising of poultry as an industry in almost every part of the country.

St. Hyacinthe Market



TYPICAL
CANADIAN
INDUSTRIES

FUR BEARING ANIMALS. DAIRYING. FRUIT, MEAT AND FISH CANNING. LUMBERING. MINING.

Shipping Facilities.

The cheap transportation of the products of any country is a prime factor in the development of its resources. In Canada this problem has occupied and now occupies the minds of her leading men, and its solution is being worked out with considerable success. The rapid increase in the mileage of the railways during the past few years, referred to elsewhere, and the number of roads being pushed out in the newly settled districts, would indicate that they recognize the importance of railways as the pioneer of colonization. At present there are the two great systems, the G. T. R., with its branches reaching out to the limits of trade in almost every direction, and the C. P. R., with its many feeders and great trans-continental road; then the Government system of railroads, the Intercolonial and its branches, covering the eastern part of the Dominion, while another smaller but important link has just recently been completed, the Ottawa, Parry

Vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Sound & Arnprior, connecting the Canada Atlantic with the upper lakes. These have all done much towards the opening up of the country, and they will be active workers toward the development of the sections through which they pass. A new line far to the north of the C.P.R., in the western part of the Dominion is being projected, and short stretches are already built. When the connecting links are completed it will give Canada another transcontinental line, opening up what is believed to be one of the most fertile wheat belts. Its Pacific port will be at Port Simpson, 500 miles north of Vancouver. It is shown on the map in the centre of this book as the Canada Northern Railway. Another means of transportation which nature has constructed to the very centre of the continent is the great inland lakes, of which much has been written. It only remained for man to remove a few obstructions to enable vessels to sail from tide-water to the extreme

end of this most wonderful system of waterways. The value of this great waterway as a competitor with the railways for the grain carrying trade can hardly be overestimated. The completion of the St. Lawrence system of canals will enable vessels drawing 14 feet of water to go from the extreme end of Lake Superior to tide-water, and to Liverpool if necessary. At present the part water and part land route is very generally adopted, and the illustrations of the elevators give a partial idea only of the enormous amount of freight that is carried in this way—while that of the vessels at the Sault Ste. Marie will verify the truth of the remark, that the smudge of steamer smoke is never out of view during the navigation season. Last season there were 17,761 passages through the canal, carrying freight worth over $230,000,000. This year, up to the present, the increase has been greatly in excess of that of last year. It may be reasonably expected that the enterprise which has furnished this means of developing the resources will see that they are kept fully abreast of the requirements in handling the products.

ELEVATORS AT FIVE OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKE PORTS

Pulp Industry.

The future of the pulp industry is quite as promising as that of lumber; in some respects the outlook is even more hopeful, inasmuch as no other country in the world possesses such an abundance of raw material and suitable water powers for the manufacture of pulp. These advantages are gradually becoming recognized, and capitalists are showing their faith in this industry in the most tangible way. New mills are being erected in various parts of the country and negotiations are being made for others, so that its development will be another important addition to the country's wealth.

Lumbering.

The lumbering industry has brought Canada more prominently before the world in the past than any other of her many resources, and without being too optimistic, it is safe to say that the future of Canada as a timber supplying country is brighter now than it has ever been. No one who gives the question any consideration can fail to arrive at the conclusion that our timber resources are bound to go a long way towards making this a great manufacturing nation. The great variety of both soft and hard woods which are at hand, the starting up of new industries for manufacturing of wooden goods, and the development of the other resources give encouragement and ground for this assertion.

TYPICAL FARMING SCENES.

The Globe

—GOES TO ALL PARTS OF
—THE DOMINION....

THE DAILY

Has the largest circulation of any paper in Ontario, the wealthiest part of Canada.

It has had the confidence of the people for more than Half a Century.

It Has a Growing Circulation....

In 1895 the daily average was				23,890
1896	"	"	"	28,050
1897	"	"	"	31,214
1898	"	"	"	34,805
1899, first six months			"	35,381

Over 12,500 more than four years ago, and it is fair to infer that it will continue to grow—steadily and permanently.

CANADA IS A LAND OF HOMES, AND THESE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE TYPICAL OF WHAT MAY BE SEEN IN EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

CANADIAN PASTIMES.

The Globe

TORONTO, CANADA

Canada's Representative Newspaper.

DAILY	SATURDAY	WEEKLY
35,381.	42,000.	23,120.

No Other Newspaper Equals it as an Advertising Medium in the Dominion.

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LONDON, ENGLAND

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CHICAGO

Henry Bright, Representative

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Line contracts for display advertising in THE DAILY or WEEKLY GLOBE will be accepted upon the following terms:

1,000 lines to be used in One Year				$[illegible]
2,000 "	"	"	"	[illegible]
3,000 "	"	"	"	[illegible]
4,000 "	"	"	"	[illegible]
5,000 "	"	"	"	[illegible]
10,000 "	"	"	"	[illegible]

Reading matter double the above rates.

Contract Rates per Word.

	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
Every day	$[illegible]	$1.50	$2.00
Every other day	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.50
Twice a week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Once a week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Hamilton Office:

48 JAMES STREET NORTH

J. H. Mattice, Representative.

London (Ont.) Office:

EDGE BLOCK,
404 RICHMOND STREET.

John Mills, Representative.

☞ The circulation of THE DAILY GLOBE is published every day at the head of its editorial page. The closest investigation by intending advertisers is invited. Sworn statement of circulation and rates cheerfully furnished by any of the above representatives, or

THE GLOBE, Toronto, Canada.